

**IN THE DRAWINGS:**

Please enter into the drawings the replacement sheets attached hereto, including amended Figures 1, 6, 10 and 11.

### REMARKS

The Office Action of October 18, 2005 has been carefully considered.

Objection has been raised to the drawings on the basis that Figs. 10 and 11 should be labeled --Prior Art-- and this has now been done.

Objection has also been raised to Figs. 1 and 6 as including numerals not discussed in the specification, and these Figures have been revised to omit the numerals not discussed in the specification.

The specification has been amended to make minor corrections on page 6.

Claims 1-5 and 7 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over the admitted prior art in view of Shimizu et al.

Claim 1 has been replaced by claim 9, which clarifies the subject matter of the invention.

The invention is directed to an LED device having a blue LED and a red LED mounted on a substrate. The blue LED is surrounded by a resin including phosphor particles which convert blue light to yellow light, and the yellow light mixes with the blue light to form white light. The red LED is surrounded by a resin which emits the red light. The discharged white light and red light mix in the atmosphere surrounding the resins. Since the light from the red LED does not collide with phosphor particles, unnecessary power consumption is avoided. The white and red light mix in the surrounding atmosphere, producing the desired chromaticity.

A device with a blue LED surrounded by resin with phosphor particles with emit yellow light is known; see Fig. 9 of the application. The Office Action alleges that the invention would be obvious in view of Shimizu et al, which discloses an LED device with a blue LED adjacent a red LED.

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According to Shimizu et al, the blue LED and the red LED are mounted on a common base 17, covered by phosphors 13 and by encapsulant 16. The red light mixes with the white light in the phosphors or in the encapsulant, not in the surrounding atmosphere.

Consequently, the phosphors are exposed to the red light unnecessarily, and the red light cannot be uniformly mixed with the white light. The chromaticity of the resultant white light does not have a constant value, and it is therefore difficult to produce the desired chromaticity.

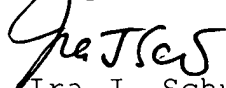
Withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over the admitted prior art in view of Shimizu et al and further in view of Maegawa, cited to show the particular phosphor particles. Maegawa does not however cure the defects of the admitted prior art and Shimizu et al, and withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

Claim 8 has been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over the admitted prior art in view of Shimizu et al and further in view of Mabuchi. In light of the cancellation of claim 8, withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the present application is now in condition for allowance. An early allowance of the application with amended claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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